

# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.  
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## United States Congress.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES—SCENES IN CONGRESS—CANNON FIRING AND BELL RINGING IN YANKEE DOMESTIC.

The Yankees have performed another grand Chinese feast. They have amended the Constitution so that it will do what their armies cannot—abolish slavery. This is followed by great efforts from the abolition manufacturers, and a grand flourish of banners and beating of tom-toms, which is to convince the Confederate States that slavery is abolished forever in their dominions, and that the "man and brother" is henceforth to have a box seat. The remarkable and rather laughable scene took place in their House of Representatives on the 31st of January, and under the supervision of the half-brother of the moon—Abraham Lincoln. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus describes the event:

A large number of prominent politicians, from different sections of the country, wandered around the cloak room, which seemed to indicate that the floor was free to everybody. State officials and members Congress, Senators, Cabinet officials and judges all mingled together, manifesting a deep interest in the event of the hour. There was Postmaster Denison, with his strong form, long locks, tined with ghy, moving about with an apparently light heart. There was the Secretary of Finance, Mr. Fessenden, wearing an anxious face, and looking as though a mighty weight rested upon his shoulders. Beside him sat Chief Justice Chase, with a countenance full of hope, apparently unconcerned in regard to the events of the hour, but really as deeply interested as any person present. Around this locality were gathered numerous public men of note, as well as many yet unknown to fame, forming an interesting group.

The Republican side of the House appeared somewhat agitated. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, being the person recognized as the leader and mouth-piece of the party on this question, groups of members were constantly gathering about his seat. Every few moments members would approach his seat, and there would be a close examination of the list, the absentees carefully noted, and the changes from the Democratic side counted. On several occasions deep anxiety was manifested. It was first agreed that the vote should be taken at three o'clock. The debate was continued when that hour arrived. A Democratic member had the floor and desired further time to conclude. The Republicans clamored for a vote, and the Democrats persisted in not being cut off. Mr. Ashley finally yielded, and consented that the vote should be taken at half-past three, or postponed half an hour. This appealed to the anger of many Republicans and an interesting group gathered around Mr. Ashley's seat. There was Thad Stevens, got up in full fighting trim from his waist up, shaking his finger at Mr. Ashley for giving way and reading him a lecture. Stevens' face looked fire while Ashly's was as red as a fresh cut of beef. Other members cried, "Mr. Speaker, let us have the vote," and were determined, it possible, to have a vote. The excited Republicans finally yielded, Stevens taking his seat, but evidently with no good grace.

On the Democratic side there was considerable commotion. George H. Pendleton was constantly passing around among the members in consultation with them, and seemed to pay his special attention to those Democrats who, it was said, would cast their votes for the amendment. There was Harris of Maryland, with muscles of his face twitching and looking daggers towards the Republican side. The movements everywhere indicated that momentous events were about taking place.

Half-past three arrived. An effort was made on the Democratic side to postpone the vote to another day. Almost every Republican member jumped to his feet, and the cries of "No, no; vote, vote," rang through the hall. At length the calling of the roll commenced. The first motion was to lay on the table. The Democrats, with one or two exceptions, voted for this and voted against the Republicans. The Republicans being a majority, the motion to lay the table was lost. Then came the question of reconsidering the vote of last year by which the vote was lost. On this, the Democrats voted nearly solid against the amendment. At this stage there was no indication by the vote that the amendment was really to pass. On the motion to reconsider the majority lacked some three votes necessary to pass the amendment, or two-thirds of all present. Then came the vote on the final passage. Perfect silence, for the first time, reigned. The response of every member was watched, and as one by one the Democrats changed front, there was an expression of joy on the Republican side. Boldly, and like men fully realizing the important step, did Ganson, Radford, Nelson Steele, Riddell, Yeaman, English and others respond to their names. It was no faint whisper. They responded like men who had weighed carefully the subject, taken their position after mature deliberation, and were ready to take the consequences. It was an important step. In taking it, and responding in the affirmative, however, they only did that which many others on the Democratic side wanted to do, but had not the courage, the heart, to say so.

The roll was concluded. The honored names were all recorded, hereafter to be handed down in company with those who first recorded their names for that noble instrument. Long before it was announced, the expression of the faces of those on the Republican side showed too plainly the result; and that their joy was only being pent up ready to burst forth the moment that the result was announced.

The sharp tone of the Speaker's voice was soon heard announcing the vote. In a louder, deeper and heavier tone than usual with him, Speaker Colfax announced—"Having received a two-third vote, the amendment has passed."

Then came a wild scene on the floor of the House. Republican members waved their hats and cheered, the galleries took up the cry, handkerchiefs waved in the air, cheers echoed through the halls, and all dignity of the occasion seemed to be forgotten. Members were dancing, pulling each other around, and performing all manner of antics. Among the most amusing was the scene between Mr. Brander and Mr. Spaulding. They went through shaking hands, hugging each other,

# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

## VOLUME II. }

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

NUMBER 34.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

The Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly spare from their own consumption to the aid of the army, which now at least is to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush.

28 lbs. \$10 00  
" unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs. 7 50  
Axes, with handles, each, 18 50  
" without handles, each, 18 00  
Bacon, per pound, hov. round, 4 50  
Beans, white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds, 10 50  
Brandy, apple, per gallon, 10 00  
" peach, per gallon, 10 00  
Beef, fresh, nett per pound, 2 00  
" salted, per pound, 2 50  
Candles, tall, per pound, 5 00  
" adamantine, per pound, 10 00  
Chains, trace, per pair, 16 00  
Cloth, woolen, for soldiers' clothes, 4 yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard 15 00  
Cotton, raw, per lb., 2 50  
Coffee, Ric, per pound, 12 50  
Corn, unpeeled, per bush, 70 lbs., 12 00  
Corn Meal, sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds, 12 20  
Drills, cotton, 4 yard wide 3 yards to pound, per yd., 2 80  
Four, extra family, per bbl 196 lbs., 100 00  
" extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds, 90 00  
" superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs. fine, per barrel of 196 lbs. 70 00  
Fodder, baled, per 100 pounds, 5 00  
Hats, wool each, 7 50  
Hay, baled, per 100 pounds, 8 00  
Hides, dry, extra, per pound, 7 50  
" green, per pound, 5 00  
Horses, artillery, 1st class, per head, 1500 00  
" 2d class, per head 1200 00  
House rent, per room per month, 40 00  
Iron, Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000 lbs 350 00  
" " 2, " 2000 lbs 314 00  
" " 3, " 2000 lbs 710 00  
" Bloom, Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds, 1030 00  
" serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds, 400 00  
Jeans, wool, domestic, per yard, 15 00  
Kettles, camp, iron, per pound, 60 00  
Lumber, good, per 1,000 feet, 4 50  
Leather, sole per pound, 10 00  
" upper per pound, 12 00  
" harness per pound, 12 00  
Molasses, sorghum, per gallon, 15 00  
Mules, 1st class, per head, 1500 00  
" 2d class, per head, 1200 00  
" 3d class, per head, 800 00  
Mechanics, 1st class, per day, 10 00  
" 2d class per day, 8 00  
Nails, per kg., 6 00  
Oats, sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs. 200 00  
" sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs. 9 25  
Osnaburgs, cotton, 4 yard wide, 7 oz. 8 00  
" cotton, 4 yard wide, 8 oz. 2 50  
Onions, per bushel, 12 00  
Oxon work, 1st quality, per yoke, 1500 00  
" 2d quality, per yoke, 1000 00  
Peas, cow, per bushel of 60 lbs. 15 00  
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs. 8 00  
" sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs. 8 00  
Peaches dried, peeled, per bushel of 38 lbs. 12 50  
" unpeeled, per bushel of 38 lbs. 10 00  
Pork, fresh, nett, per pound, 3 50  
" salted, per pound, 2 50  
" gross, 2 60  
Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, per head, per month, 8 00  
" common, near town, per head per month, 5 00  
" 1st quality, in the country, per head per month, 7 00  
" common, in the country, per head per month, 4 00  
Quinine, good, per ounce, 80 00  
Rice, new, per pound, 1 50  
" old, per pound, 1 10  
Rye, good, per bushel of 56 lbs. 12 00  
Rasin, per bbl of 280 lbs. 2 00  
Sacks, two bushels, osnaburgs, each, 50 00  
Shirting, cotton, 4 yard wide, 44 yds. 6 00  
" pound, per yard, 1 75  
" cotton, 4 yard wide, 32 yard to pound, per yard, 1 10  
Cotton stripes, 3 yards to lb., per yard, 2 75  
Salt, Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs., 40 00  
" Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds, 50 00  
" Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds, 45 00  
Steel, east, per pound, 10 00  
Shoes, army, per pair, 25 00  
Shoestrings, flax, per pound, 10 00  
Socks, soldiers' wool, per pair, 4 00  
Sheep, fat, per head, 50 00  
Sugar, brown, common, per pound, 5 00  
Soap, hard, per pound, 2 00  
" soft, per pound, 1 25  
Shucks, baled, 100 lbs., 2 00  
Shorts, good, per bushel of 22 lbs., 1 75  
Ship stuff, good, per bushel of 37 lbs., 2 40  
Tea, black, per pound, 10 00  
" green, per pound, 8 00  
Tent cloth, cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard, 18 00  
Tobacco, No. 1, extra, 2 50  
" No. 1, 3 00  
" No. 2, 2 50  
" bugs, 1 75  
" 1 25

Tallow, clean, per pound, 4 50  
Vinegar, cider, per gallon, 4 00  
" manufactured, per gallon, 2 00  
Whiskey, good, per gallon, 10 00  
Wheat, good, per bushel of 60 lbs., 15 00  
" bran, per bushel of 17 lbs. 1 50  
Wheat straw, baled, per 100 lbs. 2 75  
" unbaled, per 100 lbs. 2 00  
Wagons, wood axle, 4 horse, new, each, 700 00  
" wood axle, 2 horse, new, each, 500 00  
Yarn, cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs. 15 00  
Wool, washed, per pound, 12 00  
" unwashed, per pound 10 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred lbs., 1 00  
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel, 25

Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, 18 00

Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, 12 00

Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, 30 00

Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day, 20 00

Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day, 6 00

Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day, 4 00

Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month, 65 00

Hire of horse, per day, 4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which also will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out none.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN, Garysburg, N. C.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Stockville, N. C.

Com's Appraisement for State of N. C. February 6th, 1865.

F O R S A L E .

5 Barrels good Sugar, 300 Pounds Tallow, 30 Good beef Hides.

ALSO—

A splendid Black Hawk Horse, four years old, of superior style, and speed. Warrented to trot a mile in three minutes; well broke; color, dark bay, good size. Price \$5000.

J. R. MOORE, Gaston, N. C.

Feb 8-65.

HEAD QRS, CAMP INSTRUCTION, RALEIGH, N. C., Jan 6th, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions

of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector of the Army's Office, March 6th, 1865, we

order the following slaves re-captured in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his

claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress:

EMANUEL.

Age 23 years, dark eyes black hair, brown complexion, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. —— Montgomery, of Blount County, Tennessee.

By order of WRIGHT HUSKE, Lieut. and Acting Com'd Camp.

C. H. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

1865.

F O R S A L E .

5 Barrels good Sugar, 300 Pounds Tallow, 30 Good beef Hides.

ALSO—

A splendid Black Hawk Horse, four years old,

on the other side of the Chowan River. He belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said to be black, 5 feet 5 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weight about 150 to 175 pounds.

For further particulars apply at this office.

Feb 8-65.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, RICHMOND, November 28, 1865.

THE HOLDERS and OWNERS of COUPON BONDS and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 1st, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January, 1865, are requested to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January 1st, 1866.

G. A. TRENHOLM, Sec'y of the Treasury.

1865.

JOSEPH PINNICK.

jan 30-65.

F O R R E N T .

COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, with garden and other privileges, in a quiet and pleasant part of the city.

Address Box 329, City P. O. Feb 9-65.

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemy's lines

on the other side of the Chowan River. He belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said to be black, 5 feet 5 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weight about 150 to 175 pounds.

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# Daily Confederate.

D. M. MCRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.	
Daily one month,	\$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	20
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

Very soon after hostilities began—before the blood was up, and heated—when it was supposed that some remains of a once friendly feeling might be preserved by the North—and before our enemies could be supposed to have forgotten the cherished and much-lauded principles of the right of self-government—Mr. Davis made an earnest effort to negotiate for peace. Twice did he make this effort. Afterwards, when the brutalities, practiced on our people, threatened to involve the strife in departures from the rules of civilization, he again, listening to the suggestion of Vice President Stephens, requested that gentleman to obtain a hearing of the Federal authorities—if for no more, at least, in order to mitigate, if possible, the horrors of war. In each instance, his efforts were rejected with insultingly contumely.

Thereafter, citizens of the North, some of them officers in their service, came to the lines of the enemy's army, and asked to cross our lines, in the interests of peace. They were so permitted; and when they came to Richmond, they were well received—admitted to a hearing—and assured by President Davis, of his willingness, at any moment, to begin negotiations for an honorable peace.

Subsequently still, Mr. F. P. Blair came to Richmond, on a similar mission; and to him the same frank and free-hearing was extended. And then followed a "written notification, which satisfied President Davis that the President of the United States was disposed to confer, informally, with unofficial agents that might be sent by him, with a view of restoring peace."

This written notification was promptly complied with; and Vice President Stephens, and Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, and J. A. Campbell, were selected to hold the conference. There was not only, in the character of the persons selected, but also, in the manner of their selection, an earnest, of the sincere purpose of the President, and of his desire for the successful issue of the conference. He thus stands before the people of the Confederate States, acquitted of all suspicion of having ever interposed in the way of peace. Nay, more, he stands, proved by irrefutable testimony, to have sought every possible opportunity for negotiations.

It is already before the public how signal and offensively to us has been the failure of this last mentioned conference. Our commissioners were floated down stream to Hampton Roads. They were invited no further.

They were not permitted to visit Washington, and they bring influence to bear as their established reputation would well carry. They were not even allowed to land at Fortress Monroe; but Lincoln and Seward met them on board the boat, and there, expressly and unequivocally, these distinct propositions, about which there can be neither misapprehension nor misrepresentation, were made.

1st. That Lincoln's Government would make no terms, or proposals of any agreement, looking to an ultimate settlement; nor accept any offer of such, from the authorities of the Confederate States.

2d. That he would offer no terms or proposals, nor accept any from the States separately.

3d. That the laying down of our arms—in the State, and that is for immediate preparation. We hope no department of the State will go to sleep just now, and that Congress will wake up.

4th. That no truce or armistice would be granted, except on the explicit assurance of such submission.

5th. That the two-thirds majority, in each House of Federal Congress, had passed the amendments to the United States Constitution, abolishing slavery, and this must be accepted as the disposition of the question.

6th. That the surrender of our Government and people would place the citizens, subject to the pains and penalties under the laws of the United States, for treason and rebellion, with a promise merely that Lincoln will make a liberal use of his power in remitting punishments.

And with this emphatic claim upon eight millions of people, to the absolute surrender of their rights, property, liberties and Government, they—Lincoln and Seward—dissolved our delegation—the one relating his jokes, and the other his blasphemous hypocrisy—“God bless you, Hunter. Remember me to old friends in the South.”—As though the devil in Hell were to say to a lost soul, just arriving—“Good morning, friend. I give

## The Governor of the State to the People of South Carolina:

The doubt has been dispelled. The truth is made manifest, and the startling conviction is now forced upon us all. The invasion of the State has been commenced! our people driven from their homes; their property plundered and destroyed; the torch and sword displayed, as the fate to which they are destined. The threats of an insolent foe are to be carried into execution, unless that he is checked and beaten back.

I call now upon the people of South Carolina to rise up and defend, at once, their own rights and the honor of their State. I call upon every man to lay aside selfish considerations, and prepare to do his duty to his State. Let the suggestions of ease and comfort become ignoble and unworthy; let those ends only be honorable which conduce to the defeat of the foe; let all who falter now, or hesitate henceforth mark. All who have lived under the protection of the State, who have flourished under its laws, and shared its prosperity, will gladly arm to protect it from subjection. If any seek to escape from duty and danger let them depart. The hour approaches when all who are true to the State will be found in the ranks of those who arm in its defense. There is room in the State but for one class of men; they are the men who will fight in her cause.

The Yankee despatches, touching the peace negotiations, make a stronger case than even the report of our Commissioners. It appears from them that Mr. Stephens, in his earnestness to work out a solution of this dreadful difficulty, and to stop the horrors of war, asked only for a temporary recognition, with an assurance that, if such were granted, then an arrangement might be made, which would amount to a practical union of North and South. This was making the point fine. It was possibly as extreme a ground as any true man in the South could acquiesce in. But, even this was refused. No recognition, either of States or Confederacy, could be allowed even for the moment; and no negotiation could be entered on, except on the preliminary assurance, that submission would follow; and the acceptance of the laws and constitution of the United States—the proclamations of Lincoln—and the abolition of slavery. And what a spectacle was here presented. In the very moment when he was thus arrogantly dictating as a conqueror, the terms which would be granted, Lincoln interspersed the occasion with one of those rude and brutal exhibitions of buffoonery, which has made him famous, as the chief of Babboons.

These Yankee despatches say our Commissioners went into a fit of merriment over the exhibition. It is scarce credible. But if it be true, it shows how the exquisite mimicry of an ape, may disturb the most solemn occasions.

The whole matter is now before our countrymen. Are the people of North Carolina prepared to submit—to grovel in the dust, and find their privileges of life, property, honor and liberty in the leniency of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, and the Yankee nation. If this be so, then the “spirit of the game cock” is dead in the land; and the mothers of North Carolina have breeded dunghills.

Taking it for granted that we are all united in the determination to resist to the death the ignominious and degrading terms, which the whole of our country dictated to us; and that the true-hearted people of North Carolina will emulate the hardy and invincible resolution of Virginia, we propose to our contemporaries of the Press, in Raleigh, to unite in an invitation to the people adjacent to Raleigh to assemble in mass meeting, in order to give expression to the sentiments of loyalty and the determination of patriotism; that our delegation in Congress, and such other distinguished citizens of the State as bold the confidence of people—without reference to political affiliations or differences of opinion—be invited to be present, and address the people on the condition of the country; and that steps may be taken, to harmonize and unite all the elements of society, in a common effort to defend our threatened liberties. We ask a response from them.

The news contained in the letter of our Kinston correspondent, as also that extracted from the State *Journal* of Thursday, is received as doubtful by persons here, who think that the force reported at Morehead city, only put in, because of stress of weather; that it was destined further south, and has left for its destination.

On the other hand, we have reason to apprehend that there is much of truth in the statements. If the intelligence is received through Gen. Baker's scouts, or by any channel with which he is connected, and he has permitted it to go to the public, we may take it for granted as authentic. He is not apt to be misinformed, and he certainly is no alarmist. We do not know whether the information from the State *Journal* is official or not.

Whether this information be true, or not, there ought to be but one purpose, in the State, and that is for immediate preparation. We hope no department of the State will go to sleep just now, and that Congress will wake up.

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you the most comfortable lodging in maliborg. God bless you.”

The above is a fair recital of the attitude our enemies take towards us, and the insulting temper they display.

The single question now is: Do our people mean to submit? Will they accept the confiscation and emancipation of their property—the rule of the Yankee—the loss of liberty and the entailment upon their families, now, and for generations to come, of the horrors of subjugation. Or, will they, in the spirit of lofty and manly patriotism, forget the past difference, conciliate dissensions, and unite to save our country from the deplorable woes which threaten her.

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